DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
" " " 1 " 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 9
" " " 3 " 5
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPT'R 13, 1864.

VOL. I.—No. 195.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be published at TWO DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Dangerous Navigation of the Mississippi.

In a letter to the Detroit *Tribune*, we find the following:

You have heard of the guerrillas. I have seen them. Shall I undertake to tell you how a man feels when on the point of becoming their prey?

On the 10th inst., I was traveling up the Missis-ippi on the steamer Empress. I was sitting in my room eating a bit of watermelon, when I heard a sudden crash, like the falling of a heavy box in the bow of the boat. At the next breath were half a dozen similar sounds, and I then saw people running through the cabin uttering a variety of exclamations. I saw Gen. McNeil buckling on his sword, running to and fro giving orders. Some were on their hands and knees, crawling along the floor, and some were lying still and low. It did not take me long to decide what kind of a scrape we had got into. Of course, having no command or responsibility except for myself, I lay down, too—humbly, flat on the floor. Bang! bang! crash! crash! rattle! rattle! came the sounds. It was artillery and infantry. At times, when a shell exploded inside the boat, it made the whole structure tremble.

Bang! bang! when would they stop!—Shall we not soon be past this danger?—Alas! no—the shots strike thicker and faster. The cabin is full of splinters. It is a dangerous place, and yet we are just opposite the battery. Hark! the whistle blows! The boat is going to land. The bell rings. We are sinking or burning, or, what is worse, have surrendered.—Here is room for unpleasant reflections. No, the firing does not cease, and the engine works again. Thank God! It works more vigorously than it did a moment ago. But the projectiles strike us like hail. The bullets pop through her like beetles through my study on a sultry evening. Can't I get a safer place? The women are huddling together, some fainting and some screaming—though others are behaving courageously. Crash goes a shell through the whole length of the cabin. Let me find a safer place. The firing is now in the rear. I got into the kichen. Here is the range—and here is the wheelhouse. Better protection than nothing. Pop! pop! pop! came the solid balls. Bang! go the shells as they explode inside the boat. There is no time to consider. I compose myself in the dirt on the kitchen floor.

The good boat keeps up some headway though slow. We are past the battery. Whirr! whirr! I have heard descriptions of that sound from our brave soldiers, but never before had the pleasure of hearing the sound. It repeats itself every half second—whirr—right along side of where I am now standing. Whirr! another strikes in the water, and another. Now a shell explodes in the air, and the water leaps up in a half a dozen jets. We must be getting out of range; thank God! And there is the smoke of a gunboat steaming down to meet us. Our steam is on. Our boiler is disabled. We are scarcely moving. We are falling behind. The current will carry us in a few minutes directly into the jaws of that battery again. Yes; it is a gunboat, and not a black tug. The unoffending will have an avenger. But how slow she comes. Bang! whir-r'r! The battery again! No! it is the gunboat sending a projectile past us, down the river. Bang! bang! again and again. The women are screaming again—one or two of them, I mean. They cannot be convinced that it is our dogs barking now. The gunboat has rounded under our stern, and the boom of her guns comes in our cabin window. The women actually feel the concussion and think they are hit.

But the danger is now past. We are tied fast to the gunboat and towed to the opposite bank.

PECCAVI.—Out with it, gentlemen croakers, if you have it in your hearts. If you feel whipped say so. Don't add the shame of denial to the mortification of defeat. If the loss of Atlanta has taken all the manhood out of you, mount the white feather at once and let us give you credit for candour if we can't applaud your patriotism. Posterity will honor you even as Haman was honored; and God will not forget you in His day of trial. Keep it up.—*Augusta Constitutionist.*

THE YANKEES IN ATLANTA.—From a gentleman who left Atlanta several days after the city fell, we learn some interesting particulars of the doings of the Yankees and the conduct of the people in the city. Two or three days after the enemy entered, the officers gave a grand ball at the Trout House, and invited many of the citizens to attend. To their shame be it said, the invitation was accepted in many instances, and women, we cannot call them ladies, who were loudest in their protestations of loyalty to the South, were "hand in glove" with the Yankees on the night of the ball. It is represented to have been quite a brilliant affair; plenty of champagne was drank in honor of the success achieved by the Federal arms, and the party ended at a late hour in the morning, after great glorification.

One of the first orders issued by the Yankees, informed the negroes that they were no longer slaves, but "free American citizens of African decent." There were many negroes in this city, and we should not be surprised if some of the "colored ladies" attended the Yankee celebration ball.

There is but little or no business carried on in the city, except by a few traitors who conceal tobacco for the express purpose of selling it to the enemy should they enter the town. These creatures, we learn, are doing a brisk business with the Yankee sutlers.

There is a Provost Marshal and a guard of one brigade on duty in the city; all the other troops are encamped outside of the city.—*Macon Telegraph.*

VANITY, VANITY, ALL IS VANITY.—There is more philosophy in the following than in anything we have met with for some time. Read it and learn from it a lesson of wisdom, for the great truths it contains are incontrovertible and worthy to be recorded in letters of gold:

NAMES THAT LIVE.—How few names live after the grave loses over the body. Not one in a million is remembered 50 years after death. Less than thirty names are recorded of the vast multitude who lived and died in the world before the flood. Yet thousands are striving for immortality—to emblazon their names high on the record of fame. Unwise ambition! Better have your names written in one corner of the last page of the book of life, than on the walls of places and trumpeted thro' the width of creation.

Obituary.

CAPTAIN B. S. SKINNER.

Captain BENJAMIN S. SKINNER fell a victim to his country's cause in the battle of Reams' Station, Virginia, on the 25th of August, 1864. The fatal bullet penetrated his head just above his left eye, killing him instantly.

There have been many valuable lives sacrificed since this war began, but none of more sterling worth and genuine patriotism than Capt. Skinner.

He was born in Perquimans County, N. C., in the year 1839, of wealthy and influential parentage, from whom he inherited those noble and generous qualities of soul which characterized his life. He graduated with distinction at the University of Massachusetts in the Summer of 1860. Possessing an innate love for agricultural pursuits, he returned to his home and devoted himself to the cultivation and improvement of the rich land which had fallen to his lot from the domains of his father. While thus enjoying the pleasures of rural life—cultivating the arts of peace, cheered by fond friends and animated by lively hopes of a long, prosperous and happy life, his blissful anticipations were rudely interrupted by the horrid din of war which the North, blinded by avarice and fanaticism, forced upon an unwilling and peaceful people who sought redress for their grievous wrongs by altering their form of government which had become tyrannical and oppressive.—Captain Skinner was amongst the first to don the panoply of war and hasten to the defence of the holy cause of Liberty.

As a private in the ranks, he was respectful, obedient and prompt; as an officer, he was a strict disciplinarian, yet kind and indulgent to his men. He combined the gift of quick perception with the power of exciting the enthusiasm and gaining the confidence and love of those under his authority. He was active, vigilant and earnest in the performance of his duties; and those who tried to shirk theirs, received no sympathy or clemency from him.

At Sharpsburg, Maryland, on the 17th day of September, 1863, when so many brave hearts were crushed by the deadly missiles of our foes, Captain Skinner received a severe wound in his arm which fractured the bone. While at home convalescing, he was betrayed and captured and carried to Newbern, North Carolina, where he was kept in prison for several months. He has his death. [illegible] otherwise from his command a

Though unpretending and possessed of no desire for display yet in time of danger he was conspicuous, not only cheering his comrades by exhortation, but by example. The greater the perils to be encountered, the more plainly were the noble qualities of his soul developed. The bloody conflict in which he lost his life, was, indeed, a time that tried men's souls; but Cooke's brave brigade was equal to the emergency. It was in a charge upon the enemy's lines of entrenchments that Captain Skinner fell, with the shout of victory upon his lips. *Pulchrum que mori succurrit in armis.*

Besides being endowed with these characteristics of a true soldier and successful leader, his social qualities were by no means of an inferior order. His disposition was kind, his temper mild, his will strong and determined, his mind was well trained and well informed upon all the general topics of the day. As a friend he was true and unchangeable; but the crowning glory of his character was that he was an humble and devoted christian, and sweet is the thought that his life is blooming again in a land beyond the grave by the still waters of eternal life. His body reposes quietly in his rude grave far from the home of his childhood, where no fragrant flowers can be planted by the hands of the loved ones, but it was bedewed with many burning, bitter tears from eyes unused to weep.

A little mound of earth, an unpolished headboard with the inscription: "Capt. B. S. Skinner, Co. F, 27th North Carolina Troops, killed Aug. 25th, 1864," is all that marks the spot where his comrades with sorrowful hearts laid him away.

Dear friend, thou art gone to return no more.—That voice which was so cheerful is hushed. Yes, thy last battle is fought, thy warfare is over; but upon thy country's memory is portrayed, thy gallant deeds, which time shall never erase.

Camp 27th N. C. Regiment. R. W. J.

HOW THE CHICAGO MEMBERS TALKED.—The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, in journeying to Chicago with many men on of the Democratic Convention, was much impressed with their conversation. He says:

But the saddest thing in all its political talk was the evident delight at our military failures. I do not write the words willingly, for realizing profoundly that this rebellion can be put down by no party and by no effort that stops short of embracing the people of the North, I know now fully it is admitting that the end of these frightful times is not yet in sight. But there could be no mistaking the tone of exultation in which the invasion of the North and the siege of the capital in the fourth year of the war were paraded, and Grant's flanking operations were laughed at, and the ability of Jeff Davis was exultantly eulogised.

THE GRECIAN WRIGGLE.—Since the adoption of the prevalent fashion of trifling dresses, our male readers have doubtless watched with a species of admiring awe the dexterous manœuvre by which the ladies manage to avoid besmearching their trains in the wet and dirt of the streets. It has not been until late, however, that we learned the technical name of this move, and that masculinity may no longer burst in ignorance on the point, hasten to say that it is called *"the Grecian Wriggle."*

An Exchange Wanted.

I WILL exchange with any young man in Cavalry service, in or around Petersburg, by his furnishing me a good horse and all equipments necessary for Virginia service. My Regiment is entirely for State service and never has been out of the State. Those wishing to exchange, will apply immediately to the EDITORS OF THE CONFEDERATE for my address. sep 10 d3t*

Hollow Ware,

POTS, OVENS, SPIDERS, and EXTRA LIDS, ANDIRONS, and SAD-IRONS,

At wholesale and retail. A liberal deduction to the trade.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
sep 10 d7t Auct & Com. Merchants.

In Store and for Sale.

50 SHEETS SORGHUM IRON, assorted sizes, holes punched and ready for use. Price $3,50 per pound. Call soon.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
sep 8-d6t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

F. F. F.

CONSTANTLY on hand a large lot of F. F. F. RIFLE POWDER for sale *WHOLESALE AND RETAIL*, At WM. SIMPSON'S.

September 12th, 1864.—d6t

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, September 9, 1864.

THE MAIL TRAIN that now leaves Weldon at 4:45 p. m., will, on and after Sunday the 11th inst., leave there at 4:45, a. m., and arrive at Raleigh 12:40 p. m.

P. A DUNN,
sep 12-d6t Superintendent.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail so that I can get him, of negro man, QUOMINY, who left my service last week. He is a Carpenter, and has been working about Raleigh for two months. He belongs to Jo. Gilliam, of Southampton, Va., and is frequently called GILLIAM, and may pass by that name.—He is about thirty years old, quite black and quick spoken, stout built and about five feet, eight inches high. He has or had a paper, to work for any person that wish'd to hire in Wake County, signed by the subscriber. He was in Raleigh last Monday, and was heard of in the direction of Ram-cat.

H. C. LIGON,
sep 10-6t Forestville, N. C.

Office Com'r of Appraisement,
Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1864.

THE following change of prices in Schedule of date July 30th, 1864, shall be observed from this date until changed:

Fodder,	baled,	per 100 pounds,	$4	00
"	unbaled,	" " "	3	50
Hay,	baled,	" " "	4	00
"	unbaled,	" " "	3	50
Oats,	sheaf unbaled	" " "	5	00
"	baled,	" " "	5	50
"	shelled,	per bushel.	5	50
Potatoes,	Irish,	" " 60 lbs.	5	00
"	sweet,	" " 60 lbs.	4	00
Shucks,	baled,	" " 100 lbs.	4	00

The Commissioners are satisfied that there is a greater abundance of the above subsistence than they had supposed, hence the change in prices.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
H. K. BURGWYN,
sep 12-d6t Commissioners.

☞ Conservative, Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot, Charlotte Democrat and Asheville News copy; dailies one week and semi-weeklies and weeklies two weeks and send bills to Maj. W. W. Peirce, Chief Q. M. Raleigh, N. C.

Hd'qrs Reserve, of N. C.,
Raleigh, Sept. 9th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 8.

THE following orders are published for the

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 32.

I. PARAGRAPH V. General Orders No. 66, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, September 12, 1862, is so far amended as to read as follows:

Enrolling or recruiting officers, in the discharge of their duties under the Conscript or other Acts, are enjoined not to remove or interfere with workmen or employees at the Nitre, Lead or Copper Works, or Miners or Furnaces worked by Government officers, or by co-tractors for the Ordnance Department, without first apprising and obtaining the consent of the Superintendent, or officer in charge, who will be held strictly responsible for any abuse or evasion of the law.

By order:
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, February 9th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 18.

IV. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32 (series 1863), forbids interference with the workmen or employees at Mines, Furnaces or Nitre Works, whether worked by the Government or Contractors. These orders are now repeated, and especial attention is called to them.

By order:
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

II. A strict observance of the above is enjoined upon all Enrolling Officers in this State, as far as it relates to persons within Reserve ages.

By command of LIEUT. GEN. HOLMES:
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
sep 10-d7t Assistant Adjutant General.

One Hundred
BALES COTTON FOR SALE.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
sep 9 d8t Auction and Com. Merchants

TITHE TOBACCO.

BY authority of the General Tobacco Agent for North Carolina, County Agents are authorised to extend the time for the collection of the Tithe Tobacco, till the first of October, prox. Tobacco raisers in the counties of Wake and Orange will have their Tithes delivered by that time, as that is the last day of grace.

JAS. Y. WHITTED,
Ag't for Wake and Orange Counties.

The Tobacco from Wake County to be delivered to JOHN W. COSBY, Raleigh.

Standard copy 2 times in S. W. 2t in weekly.

TITHE PEANUTS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
RALEIGH, 9th September, 1864.

POST QUARTERMASTERS throughout the State are requested to instruct their several County Agents to collect all the

TITHE PEANUTS

at some convenient depot on the line of the nearest railroad as early as possible, and send information to this office, so that an Agent may be sent to receive them.

W. W. PEIRCE,
Maj. & Chief Q. M. Dist. N. C.
sep 10-d6t-tw-tf&w2t

☞ Wilmington Daily Journal, Goldsboro' State Journal, Tarboro' Southerner, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Democrat will copy—daily papers 6 times, semi-weekly 4 times, and weekly 2 times, and send bill to Maj. W. W. Peirce.

Wanted.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN to take charge of two boys, ages 12 and 14 years, Competent to teach the English, Latin and French languages. To one coming well recommended, a pleasant home, and liberal salary will be offered. A churchman preferred. Address,

G. W. COLLIER,
aug 31-d10t Goldsboro', N. C.

Depository of the Treasury,
TARBORO', N. C.

500,000,000 Loan!

SIX PER CENT. non-taxable Bonds of the above loan for sale at this office.

W. M. PIPPEN,
sep 6-dtf Agent Treasury Department.

PUBLIC SALE.

HAVING qualified as Executor, the undersigned, at the residence of Mrs. Mary H. Cheek, deceased, on the main road one mile south of the town of Warrenton, will, on the 22d day of September 1864, sell at public auction, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, Fodder, Oats, Horses, Tobacco in hhds., 32 Cows, Oxen, &c., 75 to 100 Hogs, including Sows and Pigs and many good for pork, being now in good condition, and every other kind of perishable property belonging to the deceased.—Six months credit for all sums over $100. As soon as gathered, there will be a fine crop of Corn and Fodder for sale, of which further notice will be given. The plantation, a most desirable one, is also for rent, either privately or publicly. This sale is well worthy of the attention of those who wish to obtain a supply of Corn and Meat, or a good residence.

THO. J. PITCHFORD, Ex'r.
Warrenton, N. C., Aug. 29—aug 31-d20t-w3t

☞ Weekly Conservative copy 3 times.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HEADQRS 3D MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEP'T N. C. AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA,
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 30th, 1864.

ALL persons, non-residents of Smithville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or to go down the river in the Government steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be responsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

Official: W. H. C. WHITING,
Major General.

JAMES H. HILL,
Major and A. A. General.
sep 5-d6t

SALE OF LAND.

BY virtue of the authority in us vested as Executors of Samuel W. Branch, deceased, late of Halifax county, we will expose to public sale on the premises, about two miles east of Enfield, on Tuesday, the 1st day of November next, on a credit of one, two and three years, the PLANTATION on which the said deceased resided at the time of his death.

The said plantation is known to be one of the most valuable in Halifax county. It contains between twelve and fourteen hundred acres of land, in a high state of improvement, including about four hundred acres of Swamp land, two hundred and fifty of which are cleared and drained. On said tract of land may be found three hundred acres as well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton as any in the State. There is on the said plantation an inexhaustible bed of rich Marl, a fine Apple Orchard, in full bearing, which will make this year twenty-five barrels of Brandy; also a good Peach Orchard.

The improvements consist of a good Dwelling House and Office, Gin-House, and Cotton Screw; a Distillery, the most complete in the County, and all other necessary out-houses. Possession will be given on the first of January next. Bond with two good securities will be required from the purchasers; and as a further security, the title will be retained until the purchase money is paid. For any further information or particulars con-

B. F. GARY, } Executors.
sep 9-dtnov1.

Dr. Deems' Appointments.

The Financial Agent of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund will address the people on the State of the country, especially in behalf of the orphans of our soldiers, at the following times and places, if Providence permit:

Tarboro',	Edgecombe Co.	Tuesday,	Sept.	13
Black Creek,	Wilson	" Thursday,	"	15
Salem,	Forsythe	" Thursday,	"	22
Huntsville,	Yadkin	" Friday,	"	23
Yadkinville,	"	" Saturday,	"	24
Jonesville,	"	" Sunday,	"	25
Wilkesboro',	Wilkes	" Tuesday,	"	27
Rock Spring,	Alexander	" Sunday,	Oct.	2
Taylorsville,	"	" Tuesday,	"	4
Olin,	Iredell	" Sunday,	"	9
Statesville,	"	" Tuesday,	"	11
High Point,	"	" Thursday,	"	13

To all these places he has been kindly [illegible] On the Sundays he will preach. On Thursday, September 29th, he will preach at the Church of any denomination to which he may be invited, which he can reach so as to keep his appointments at Wilkesboro' and Rock Spring, and on Thursday, October 6th, at any Church between Taylorsville and Olin.

He begs leave to express his thanks for the unvarying kindness he has received in all parts of the State, and his gratitude to Almighty God who opens the hearts of the people more and more to this most patriotic enterprise. He relies upon the friends of the cause to make arrangements to send him to and from his appointments.

sep 8-d3tw&w3t.

☞ The Greensboro', Salem, Statesville, Salisbury and Charlotte papers are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions.

Wanted.

AN ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER (for a female) of Dr. S. S. Fitch's patent. Address "INVALID," at this office, stating price, &c.
sep 8-dtf

Lost.

A PAIR of GOLD SPECTACLES, for which a liberal reward will be given if left at the N. C. BOOKSTORE.
Raleigh, Sept. 10, 1864 —dtf

$50 Reward.

STRAYED from the plantation of Dr. S. S. Satchwell, in Franklin county, about two weeks ago, one PALE-RED COW; also one with white and red spots, has a white spot in her forehead. Said Cows were brought from Beaufort county, and are probably making their way there.

I will give the above reward for their delivery to me, or to Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Wilson N. C., or half the amount for any information that will enable us to get them.

S. W. MARSHALL, Agent for Dr. S. S. SATCHWELL,
sep 7-d6t Pacific, N. C.

WANTED,
50,000 Pounds of Damaged Cotton and Rags.

PERSONS having the above named stock for sale will please call on the subscriber who is constantly in the market as Agent for the Neuse Paper Manufacturing Company.

W. R. CROW,
aug 30-2aw4w Raleigh, N. C.

For Sale.

ONE of the most desirable situations in Greensboro', North Carolina. Dwelling contains six rooms, stables large, other outhouses convenient, and in good order.

If necessary to induce the purchaser will also include a large and valuable new Brick Store on the lot adjoining.

D. W. C. BENBOW,
aug 11-3awtf Greensboro,' N. C.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

The Relief Committee of Richmond, through their Directory, appeal to the public for aid in behalf of the refugees and suffering poor in this city.

Richmond is at present filled with refugees from every portion of the Confederacy, many of them without employment or means, but most worthy of our generous sympathy and support. Our citizens, in their individual and corporate capacity, have been severely taxed for the relief of these persons and the poor generally since the commencement of the war, and while they are willing to bear their full proportion of the burden, yet they think an opportunity should be afforded to the benevolent and patriotic everywhere to unite in this good work. The presence of two great armies in our immediate vicinity, and the interruption to transportation on the railroads, have produced a scarcity of supplies, which can only be remedied, so far as those for whom we appeal are concerned, by contributions from individuals or corporations. Every precaution will be taken by the committee to insure the distribution of the supplies purchased or contributed to the families of our soldiers and the worthy poor.

The duty of providing for the families of our soldiers has recently been transferred from the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association to the Relief Committee, and we trust that the same liberality which has heretofore been manifested to them will be extended to us.

The Southern Express Company have kindly agreed to ship all articles contributed to the poor free of charge.

Contributions of money should be sent to H. E. C. Baskerville, Treasurer, and all supplies should be consigned to the "Relief Committee of Richmond," care of Messrs. Martin & Cardozo.

Prompt and regular contributions are earnestly requested.

WM. P. MUNFORD,
aug 31—tf* President.

Post Q. M's. Office C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 31, 1863.

I REQUIRE 250,000 POUNDS WHEAT OR OAT STRAW, for the supply of the Hospitals at this post for the ensuing winter. Many farmers in this vicinity have objected to selling their straw at Government price for this purpose. The straw is to be used as bedding for sick and wounded soldiers, and *must* be obtained. I earnestly beg they will respond to this appeal and relieve *me of the disagreeable necessity*, and *themselves the humiliation* of impressment. The names of those from whom I am compelled to impress will be published in the daily papers.

Private W. Q. RAYL is my authorized agent.

W. E. PEIRCE,
sep 1-d12t Capt. and Post Quartermaster.

Secretary's Office,
RALEIGH, August 25th 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be SOUND OAK and HICKORY, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire-places.

Bidders will state THE PRICE per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

JNO. P. H. RUSS,
sep 3-dtf Secretary of State.

Valuable Property for Sale.

HAVING concluded to change my business, I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, lying on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh, containing about eleven hundred acres, all in natural growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in a high state of cultivation, with good fences. The [illegible] farms, and eight fire proofing, containing, with a good bake house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop.

To payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and Confederate money.

For particulars address me at Raleigh.
aug 31 dtf SAM'L ROWLAND.

Five Hundred Million Loan.
NON-TAXABLE BONDS.

Treasury Department C. S. A.,
Richmond, Aug. 22, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sales of the above BONDS, at the present Treasury price of $135, and accrued interest, will be discontinued after the 30th day of September next; or, when the sales shall have reached seventy millions of dollars, if so much shall be sold before the said 30th day of September.

The sales will be suspended to consider the expediency of advancing the price, and due notice will be given of their resumption, and of the price fixed upon the bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury deems it his duty to call the special attention of tax-payers generally, and particularly the agricultural class, to this notice. This loan should be all taken up by our own people.

The payment of interest to foreign countries will be onerous and oppressive on the return of peace and low prices. And now that all agricultural products are commanding such high prices, by investing in the bonds of the Government tax-payers will become themselves the receivers of the taxes collected for the payment of interest.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
aug 26-d12t Secretary of Treasurer.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

Wanted.

A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated at the corner of Hillsborough and Person streets, by
sep 13-3t* MRS. M. A. MOORE.

Lost.

ON the 10th inst., between Raleigh and Hillsborough, a POCKET BOOK containing a small amount of money and papers of no value to any one but the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.
sep 13-3t*

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mrs. Mary H. Cheek, deceased, are requested to make payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against the estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

B. F. GARY, Executor.
sep 13-d30*

Notice.

I WILL sell at the Court House door in Raleigh, on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, m., a lot of Furniture, consisting of Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Carpets, Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.

Terms cash.

JOHN MARSHALL,
sep 13-d3t Sheriff.

Notice.

I WILL sell at the Court House door in Raleigh, on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, m., a lot of Furniture, consisting of Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Carpets, Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.

Terms cash.

JOHN MARSHALL,
sep 13-d3t Sheriff.

Notice.

I WILL sell at the Court House door in Raleigh, on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, m., a lot of Furniture, consisting of Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Carpets, Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.

Terms cash.

JOHN MARSHALL,
sep 13-d3t Sheriff.

SHEET IRON FOR SORGHUM BOILERS

No. 24's and 26's feet long, 3-16 inches thick and 30 inches wide, for sale by
july 2 1-3 dtf CREECH & LITCHFORD.

Sorghum Boilers
FOR SALE.

I am Manufacturing Boilers of all sizes. All orders promptly attended to.

P. T. NORWOOD.
Raleigh, July 2. 60tf

Notice.

WALTER A. THOMPSON will leave Hillsborough and Greensborough, on Friday the 16th day of September, by way of Danville, for the army of Northern Virginia. All boxes properly marked and weighed, at either point, and the intermediate depots, will be taken charge of and duly delivered. All boxes sent to any of our prisoners of war will be delivered to Commissioner Ould, by whom they will be duly forwarded as directed. Letters will also be forwarded by me through the same route, but all letters must be accompanied by ten cents in silver, or one dollar in Confederate money.

sep 8-dtf-sep WALTER A. THOMPSON.

ADOLPH COHN,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,
AND
Commission Merchant,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

LIBERAL advancements made on Produce consigned to me.
july 14, 18'64—dem.

Notice.

BY ORDER of the County Court of Chatham, I shall offer for sale in front of the Court House, $15,100 N. C TREASURY NOTES, on TUESDAY of September Superior Court, being the 20th of September.

HENRY A. LONDON, Chairman.
Pittsboro', Sept. 1, 1864.—dtds*

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,
RALEIGH, July 7, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after after 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

W. W. VASS,
jal 8 dtf Treasurer.

Cotton for Sale.

100 BALES good merchantable COTTON. Apply to

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
aug 31-dtf

Bonds for Sale.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLION CONFEDERATE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

THESE BONDS present the greatest inducements for investments. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the coupons receivable as coin for custom duties.

The coupons of these Bonds, due January 1st, 1865, have been ordered to be received in payment of import duties in advance of maturity.

Apply to

ALLEN S. GIBBS,
Agent Treasury Department.
july 22-tf Wilmington, N. C.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL
IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR
GRINDING SORGHUM,
YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

CAREFULLY constructed under the immediate supervision of a gentleman resident for several years on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience with best material and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and vertical, and Syrup Boilers from 20 gallons to 126 gallons, for sale. Address

SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B.—Mills and boilers delivered at Egypt on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville on N. C. Railroad.
july 21 2m*

WOOL NOTICE.
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Gathering Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping Wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

M. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
july 9-14t-tf

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
BEARING 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM INTEREST, AND FREE FROM TAXATION

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, August 5, 1864.

BY the 14th section of the act to reduce the currency, approved February 17th, 1863, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue the above certificates, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States. They cannot be sold, but are only to be issued to such creditors of the Government as are willing to receive the same in payment of their demands. They must also be given at par, though free from taxation.

The attention of purchasing agents and disbursing officers of the Government is called to this class of public securities as offering peculiar advantages to those from whom the supplies of the Government are bought, and to facilitate the use of them, checks drawn by disbursing officers upon the Depositaries holding these funds, and marked across the face "payable in certificates of indebtedness," will be paid in conformity therewith.

Depositaries are hereby authorized and required to comply with this regulation. They will make application to the Register for supplies of certificates as required.

(Signed) G. A. TRENHOLM,
aug 23-d12t Secretary of Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, July 28, 1864.

TAXED TREASURY NOTES.

In order to promote, as far as practicable, the early liquidation by the Treasury of the OUTSTANDING TAXED NOTES, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and Pay Depositaries in the different States, are hereby authorized to receive the said notes, except the $500 notes, at a rate per centum, on deposit, issuing for same Certificates of Loan, upon hypothecation of non-taxable bonds. The said certificates to be payable on demand, after the expiration of ninety days.

And all agents for the sale of the above bonds are hereby authorized to receive the said notes with the exception above named, in payment of bonds, when sold, at the rate of 66⅔ per centum.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
aug 23-d12t Secretary of the Treasury.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1864.

"An Era of Good Feeling."

There is fair ground to hope that the people of North Carolina are about to enter upon an era when party rancor will cease to disturb the general harmony—when conciliation, mutual concession and general kindness will bury party spirit, and a concordant patriotism will carry along a united people in the work of the revolution, to-wit: the achievement of our independence. It may be that from this almost universal harmony, there may be some few dissentients; but these will be the extremes of ultra and radical partyism. Some few will never forget and forgive; they will never take in anything beyond party and self; but they are few, shorn of power, and they can now inspire but one feeling—pity for their perversion.

It was for this desirable end that this Journal was established some months ago; it is towards this end that its efforts have been constantly directed. It has faithfully striven to make itself a worthy organ of the patriotism of the State; and because of this, we feel assured, the people have bestowed upon it so liberal, ample and increasing a patronage. And surely there is ample field for the labor of statesmen, in upholding the national administration in its arduous and responsible duties, of guarding the national safety, preserving the national rights, and maintaining the national cause. Legislators and other public servants and representatives will find ample scope for their highest powers, in strengthening the defences of North Carolina, in ameliorating the condition of her poor and suffering, in providing for her sick and disabled soldiers and their destitute families, and in furnishing proper aid from her resources to the completion of the great work of resistance to the invader and oppressor. In these noble and legitimate occupations, all there is time will be more usefully, more honorably spent, than by turning out of the way to foment party prejudices, to cultivate party animosities, to build up successes and gratify party antipathies.

In this time of war, wherein a ruthless and vindictive foe seeks to desolate our homes while slaughtering our brothers and sons, there ought to be but two parties. Our country with all her patriotic children on the one side, and our enemies on the other. We will not stop to remember the past with any or whatever causes of complaint there may be in its transactions: *we hope better things for the future.* We base our hopes on the cordial and harmonious action of all classes of men in the last election, which, as the *Conservative* of this city has well said, demonstrated "the true conservatism of North Carolina; not in a party sense, but in that sense used by the Richmond *Sentinel*, which made her the model State of the nation."

We base our hopes of this coming "era of good feeling," on the teachings of the *Conservative* itself—representing, as we would fain believe it does, the present sentiments of Governor Vance, and his political friends throughout the State. In its issue of August the 8th, it says: "It is not expected or demanded of every one to approve of every thing that is done by President Davis or the Congress, or his subordinates. We expect, as occasion may render it proper and necessary, faithfully but kindly to oppose what we disapprove. We will not, however, be a party to factious opposition, to sore-headed whining complaints, at a time like this."

Again, in its issue of August 15th, it claims to fix true conservatism in the State on the definition of the Richmond *Sentinel*, (whose article we will publish to-morrow) and claims as "eminently fit and proper, that the term "*conservative*" should attach to that very large and respectable class of people in this State who are opposed to all radical and extreme measures."

And yet again, in its issue of August 19th, it uses this just and proper language: "We have never doubted the patriotism of President Davis, whatever may be our views of his wisdom as a statesman. We believe he is doing the very best he can for the good of our common country and to accomplish our independence. Whether any other man occupying his place could have done any better under the circumstances, is a proposition purely speculative, and we do not think at present it is a proper subject of newspaper discussion. It is clearly the duty of us all to hold up his hands and to assist him in every legitimate way in the great work he has before him."

We adopt this language of the *Conservative* with regard to the President, without reserving any doubt as to his wisdom, which we think has been shewn as no other man in the Confederacy could have been expected to surpass. We also adopt the general sentiment conveyed above, as applicable to Gov. Vance; and we unite in the expression, that the common duty is to uphold and strengthen both of them in the discharge of their high duties. The Legislature has more than twice recorded like opinions, and the people have almost unanimously approved their action. On this score then, there is scarce a possibility of material division.

This frank, and we had almost said magnanimous utterance from the organ of Governor Vance, followed as it has been by the 'platform' heretofore published by us from the *Conservative* as the standard of conservatism—a platform to which Mr. Davis and his friends have always rigidly adhered, leaves no room to doubt, that there will be in North Carolina, at least till the close of the war, an absorption of all political parties into a common association, on the basis of patriotism. As a consequence of this happy reunion and general conciliation, proscription will be proscribed—no tests will be drawn from the past, for fitness or unfitness for public station; but the honest rule—'Is he true and capable,' will be the elective principle. Following this legitimate principle to its logical sequence, it will be expected that faithful public servants will be retained in posts which they have filled ably and well. The late Speaker of the Senate, Mr. Mebane, will be re-elected; Mr. Donell, likewise; and Mr. Dortch will be approved for his fidelity, by the usual meed of re-election, which it is the custom to bestow on tried and faithful officers. Mr. Dortch has taken an excellent stand in the Senate—he has proved himself to be a practical, sound, business representative; by no means radical on any question; and he has secured the confidence of the President and his associates. It would be a fit recognition of the support of the friends of Mr. Davis in the late election, to re-elect Mr. Dortch. But if there should be reasons to prevent this, then the spirit and tone of the people as indicated by the *Conservative*, and sincerely reflected in this journal, lead us to expect that a selection will be made of some one more or less removed from actual party strife; whose election will be a conciliation in itself. Such a man would be the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards; a ripe and experienced statesman of the old regime, who would carry the influence which always attaches to intellectual independence, manly, straight-forwardness, and unswerving patriotism. Or, Edward J. Hale, who unselfishly rejects office, relinquishes opportunities for office, and pursues the line of close duty with so able and influential a merit, as to have become familiarized in every patriotic household in the State. Either of these selections would give universal satisfaction, we believe, among the people.

O perhaps these gentlemen would neither consent to be drawn out of their usual avocations. Then Judge Shepherd, of Cumberland, or Mr. Gilmer, of Guilford, would be alike acceptable, as both are identified with a calm, unexcited, unprejudiced *conservatism*, and both are, and have been, faithful supporters of the war, and both are free from obnoxious charges, and approach nearer to the stand-point where concession and conciliation are entrenched. We might add to these names many others equally acceptable; but our object is merely to indicate a rallying point for mutual concession. If party is abandoned, and a union is honestly formed, or a platform framed for the national and State good, the "era of good feeling" will result in a universal benefit.

The Georgia Front.

From our exchanges we make up the following summary of matter in this line. On Tuesday, the 6th, our forces re-occupied Jonesboro' and the entrenchments behind the same, perhaps, from which we fell back after the affair of the 1st. The trains are now running to Jonesboro', it having been made the depot of supplies for our army.

Quite a number of the enemy's badly wounded were left behind at Jonesboro' and captured by us. In their retreat the Yankees seem to have moved off with great haste and left by far the greater part of their entrenching tools behind.

It is said that Sherman promised his troops to grant furloughs liberally as soon as Atlanta was taken, and that he has now fallen back to that place from the weakness consequent on his recent losses and the absence of many of his men. It is also reported that Sherman is fortifying East Point and Decatur.

The Intelligencer says "our army is rapidly accumulating in strength and numbers," and the Confederate declares that it has very pleasant rumors concerning our future prospects, which are at present contraband.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* has a special dispatch, dated "Lovejoy's, September 9th," which says that "a ten day's truce has been agreed upon between Generals Hood and Sherman, and at the instance of the latter—The following extract from Sherman's letter explains the object: "I have deemed it to the interest of the United States that the citizens of Atlanta should remove, therefore I order General to go South, and the rest North." General Hood replies that: 'the proposition is barbarous, but is acceded to through humanity.'—The truce begins on Monday; Rough and Ready the point of meeting.

Great indignation is felt throughout the army at this unteward cruelty."

The *Constitutionalist*, in speaking of this armistice, says, editorially:

Gen. Hood knows his own business best, and has beyond doubt acted under instructions from Richmond, but we cannot help thinking of Napoleon's maxim that "A general should never do what his opponent desires, for the simple reason that he *does* desire it."

The object in view by Sherman in his request does not appear, and every one is at liberty to choose for himself such solution as may seem best. Perhaps it will not be very far from the truth to say that the main object of this armistice is to accustom us to the sound of the word and sight of the thing, as artillery horses are trained to the flash and report before being led into battle to be shot down at the guns. It may be all right, but for one *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.*

THOSE having Tithe Tobacco to pay, would do well to observe the notice in this paper—A neglect to bring in their Tithes by the 1st of October, will subject the delinquent to a forfeiture of *five hundred per cent.*

We note the arrival of Gen. T. S. CLINGMAN in our city, a wounded soldier from the trenches about Petersburg, where he has been actively and most successfully serving our country at its most exposed and dangerous position, ever since the enemy first made his appearance on the north bank of the James river till the day he was wounded. We are glad to learn that Gen. Clingman, though severely and painfully, is not dangerously wounded. His escape may well be considered as nearly miraculous. In the dusk of the evening, while collecting his Brigade after a most successful charge in which he had driven a much larger force of the enemy and taken almost thrice his own numbers prisoners, he had approached too closely the enemy's breast works, when fifty yankees leveled their guns at him; suddenly wheeling his horse as they fired, he received a ball that penetrated through his leg diagonally for some eight or ten inches. The Generals, presence of mind and courage, induced him to hold on to his horse and run every risk rather than be captured. The horse, maddened by having been struck, though slighty, in four or five places by the balls, soon brought his rider out of danger and behind his own troops; when he fell from exhaustion and loss of blood, where he was compelled to lay some three hours in the heavy rain that was falling.

Gen. Clingman was at the breaking out of the war a Senator in the Washington Congress, one of those who should have been *watchmen* on the outer-wall, to give notice and warning to our people of the dangerous machinations of our yankee brothers, even at that time our bitter and malignant enemies. Gen. C. repeatedly warned the people of his State of what they had to expect from the North, in language strong and true as prophecy itself, but which a blind party spirit prevented being received or but little regarded. The determined spirit of despotism and aggression exhibited by the North early decided Gen. C. to feel clearly that our only way to preserve our liberties was to separate from that people, and to form a government of our own, more according "to the will of the governed," and in accordance with the true spirit of our bill of rights and of the constitution. Gen. Clingman then became a secessionist, or as that most *patriotic* and *successful* statesman, Mr. W. W. Holden would call him, a destructive. Nor did he fail to back up his words of advice by his deeds of action. He entered not only into the spirit of the war, but he gave his whole heart, soul and body to the war: he has fearlessly exposed his life in every action to which he or his command was called; from a life of luxury at the Capital, he has descended to the muddiest and most exposed trench, faring the same as any private in the ranks. At the time he was wounded he had been, without intermission, fifty-seven days in the trenches; his Brigade saved the important position of Coal Harbor to Gen. Lee on the 31st May and 1st of June, at which time every member of his staff present were wounded, and but for the energy and courage of Gen. Clingman and the good fighting of his Brigade of brave North Carolina boys on the 17th June, when all the troops on his right gave way, the yankees would have undoubtedly penetrated to Petersburg. But this brave Brigade alone stopped the onset of the whole power of the enemy and successfully held them in check for *four hours*, till other troops came up and reoccupied our works.

Gen. Clingman is staying at the house of Col. H. K. Burgwyn in this city, and though still suffering much pain, is, we are glad to learn, doing well in all other respects.

A letter to Capt. James E. Allen, of this county, from his son, N. M. Allen, a prisoner of war at Point Lookout, dated August 28th, has the following paragraph, which we copy for the information of the friends named:

"The members of our company here, (Co. G, 6th N. C.) Sergt. Lyon, W. L. Moring, A. A. Lewis, M. Wimberly, S. B. Yates, C. Eubanks, Wm. Burgess, W. Yeargin, G. W. Varner, G. P. Cheek, Ed. Parrish, S. Millhollen, and M. T. Horton, desire you to let their people know that they are here, and well."

WE call attention to the advertisement in this paper, of rare and valuable Law Books offered the public. It is very seldom that such works are offered for sale; and those desiring them should apply soon, as they will no doubt be soon disposed of.

THE RING OF THE TRUE METAL.—We commend most particularly to every man in this Confederacy the closing words of Gov. Benham's late proclamation. Here they are:

"Citizens of South Carolina! You entered this contest resolved to live free or perish.—Fire-brands, rape and murder rioted around your hearthstones and firesides. Place yourselves by their sides, and make good your determination that no foul minion of the despot Lincoln should place, with impunity, his unhallowed foot-print upon the soil of your State. Make them rue the day they attempted to efface you from your heritage and give it to others. The ray of hope which some sanguine persons supposed they saw in the Chicago Convention has gone out in darkness. Be not deluded. There is no prospect of peace from that quarter. Peace is to be obtained alone, under the blessing of God, through your fortitude, your sacrifices and your own strong arms."

Here is the ring of the true metal. That one sentence alone, "*Peace is to be obtained alone under the blessing of God, through your fortitude, your sacrifices, and your own strong arms,*" is worthy to be written in letters of gold and graven with a graver of steel.—Reader, in such language we feel that sound sense, right wisdom, true patriotism are not yet dead in the land, and cannot think but South Carolina has reason to be proud of a Governor who has wit enough to see the exact truth, and courage enough to declare it.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—The world is coming to an end in 1865. Professor Neumayer, of Munich, says so. He adds that a comet will run against the earth and absorb it, as one drop of mercury absorbs another.

The Capture of the Georgia.

We have high authority for stating that the steamer Georgia, reported captured in the Northern papers of the 7th, was not the Confederate cruiser which has been doing such good service among the Yankee shipping. The captured steamer was some time ago dismantled and sold to a British merchant at Liverpool, was loaded with a British cargo, and put upon the line between Liverpool and Lisbon. The "protest" entered by her captain against her seizure was, therefore, made in good faith, and may lead to trouble between the Yankee and British Governments. The following are extracts from European papers concerning the affair:

[From the London Shipping Gazette, August 24.]

LONDON, August 24.—The supposed capture by a Federal war steamer of the Georgia [?], formerly in the Confederate service, but lately publicly disposed of to an English merchant at Liverpool, has produced considerable excitement among the underwriters, who contend that the act was illegal, and demand the immediate attention of the Government to the seizure.

[From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, August 25.]

Private telegrams received at Liverpool announce that the Federal frigate Niagara has seized the ex-Confederate cruiser Georgia, bound to Portugal, landed her crew, and sent the ship to New York.

LIVERPOOL, August 24.—The master (Withycombe) and thirty-three of the crew of the steam-ship Georgia have been landed at Dover by the Federal steamer Niagara.

The Georgia, it will be recollected, was, for a length of time, engaged as a Confederate privateer. She arrived at Liverpool a few months ago, and was publicly sold to Mr. Bates, of that port, for £15,000 or £16,000; was subsequently taken up by the Portuguese Government for the conveyance of mails from Liverpool, Lisbon, to the Azores and back; and it appears she was in transit to those ports when her capture was made, with her cargo.

The affair has caused much excitement in the North. The *Herald* says of it:

The Georgia, when seized, was under the British flag, and her captain entered a protest against her seizure. The event excites much controversy. It is rumored that the capture was effected under consent of the British Government. There is much difference of opinion as to the legality of the capture; but general satisfaction is expressed.

Some attributed the quick recovery of gold this morning in part to the capture of the privateer Georgia, under the British flag, the impression being that it may possibly lead to entanglements with England.

Northern Politics.

The following extracts from the Tribune, will show the drift of the Presidential canvass. We premise by saying that McClellan's nomination has caused the malcontent Republicans to give in their adhesion to Lincoln:

Two McClellan men crossing the Wall street Ferry Saturday evening, when the news of the victories at Atlanta was known—one said privately to the other, 'Well, we will elect Little Mac in spite of all the victories!' What a confession! The Democrats have no hope of getting into power except by the success of the rebellion.

Why were the McClellan men so downcast on Saturday? They knew that their hopes of success were diminished by the victory at Atlanta. Their best chance of party triumph is in the defeat of the National arms, and they knew it. Is theirs a patriotic party?

The Tribune charges that McClellan is supported both as a War and a Peace candidate, and says:

It is barely possible that the majority of the voters of the North may be so infinitely assinine as to accept a candidate so lied into office—him 'the perfect gutleman, devout Christian,' &c.—but we shall not believe it until proved. Meanwhile, we shall leave no means untried to expose those whose daily bread is their daily shame, by such devilish deception.

In order that our readers may perceive the justice of our remarks, however, unqualified in their familiar Saxon, we subjoin the following paragraphs:

The *Daily News* says:

'The triumph of the peace party in the Convention at Chicago, was not only assured by the character of the resolutions passed, but in the nomination of George H. Pendleton, the eloquent advocate of peace, whose whole record in Congress makes it manifest that he disbelieves in coercion by arms in a Government founded upon consent. To restore the Union by war, is an absurdity that never entered the vigorous brain of this young statesman of the West. He has studied the constitutional history of the country too closely ever to be carried away by any such delusion as this. Should the Democratic ticket be elected, and a cessation of hostilities be secured for a few weeks, the man does not live at the North who will have the moral courage to advocate a policy that shall open again the bloody drama of war, with all its terrible surroundings.'

The *World* says:

'General McClellan, when inaugurated, will find upon his hands relations become possible, he will conduct it with all the skill, vigor and efficiency which the country expects from so accomplished a soldier and so staunch a friend to the Union, but in such a manner as will not obstruct the growth of a Union party in the South.

WITHIN the past few days the price of corn in Cumberland, S. C., has declined from twenty-five to twelve dollars per bushel.—Beef, bacon and other articles have also declined in price.—*Savannah News.*

We do not know where "Cumberland, S. C." is, but we would enquire, are there any vacant houses in or near the place, to be let out by landlords who recognize the doctrine of a future life of rewards and punishments?

N. C. BRIGADES.—Gen. Kirkland having recovered from his recent wound, has been assigned to the brigade lately commanded by Gen. J. G. Martin. Col. McRae of the 15th N. C. Regiment, commands Kirkland's old brigade. Col. A. C. Godwin, 57th N. C. Troops, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

THE printers of New Jersey boast that there is not a single printer in the State prison of the State, and but one in the Legislature.

From Gen. Early's Army.

WINCHESTER, VA.
Tuesday, Sept. 6th 1864.

Editors Confederate:—The pen of Sigma has been silent for weeks past. The Surgeons had sent him to the hospital; hence he was not in a condition to report. With renewed strength he reached his post in "Hoke's Old Brigade," now commanded by Brigadier Gen. Godwin, on the first day of this month. On the next morning active movements began on the line between Martinsburg and Charlestown. In the afternoon the baggage train belonging to Johnson's cavalry was attacked and some few wagons captured and burnt. On Saturday quite a spirited engagement took place between a portion of the cavalry of the two armies, without any decisive result. In this affair Maj. Gilmore of Maryland was severely wounded. Late in the evening Kershaw's Division attacked the main body of Sheridan's army in position around Berryville, and after a severe struggle of a half hour carried the first line of their works and drove the enemy about a mile. In this action Brigadier Gen. Humphries of Mississippi was severely wounded.

Gen. Early on Sunday morning seemed to be moving his whole force upon the enemy's position. The sharp shooters kept up a lively fire all around our front until last evening, when our chief drew off his troops and moved his whole force northward, as if he intended to flank Martinsburg and the fords on the Potomac. Just at sunset, our cavalry in advance fell in with the enemy, and after some short fighting, succeeded in driving them back at least a mile, and capturing a battery of artillery.

Much rain has fallen her, for the last two days, which renders military operations very difficult, but both armies seem to be in motion day and night, manœuvering for a good position in which to fight its antagonist, and we may expect a general engagement at any hour.

On Sunday while the two armies were skirmishing, in line of battle, the gallant Mosby came swooping down on the Yankee's left from the rear, like a hawk upon the feathered tenants of a barn-yard, and seizing his hands full of Yankee plunder in the line of horses and prisoners, dashed off again to parts unknown only to friends.

When Gen Early fell back from this point to Strasburg, in the early part of last month, a few sick men were left in the hospital at Middletown, attended by a young man by the name of G. W. Campbell, Co. E, 54th, N. C. T., who had himself entered the same as a patient about four weeks before, and upon regaining some degree of health continued in the hospital as a nurse. About nine o'clock on the night of the 13th August, (several days after the enemy had possession of the place) a squad of Yankees came into the hospital and called for the nurse. Upon his presenting himself, (in his homespun clothes) they demanded of him his status. He denied being a soldier. Here he no doubt erred. He was arrested and carried off and charged with being a spy.

Mr. Ridings, a respectable citizen of the town, went to the Yankee authorities and gave them a true history of the young man; informed them that he had been in the hospital for the past four weeks, during which time he had not been absent a day. But a miserable Yankee official testified that he had seen this young man in Washington City within a few weeks past, and that he must be a spy. On the next day at 2 o'clock he was led out and hanged. I have visited his grave and learned all the particulars from Mr. Ridings, a gentleman every way reliable.—G. D. Campbell belonged to my regiment. No man ever suffered the penalty of death more unjustly. He never saw Washington City in his life. I have it from high authority, that a Yankee Lieutenant, without the formalities of a court martial, has been put under ground to balance the account.

When Sheridan retreated before Early to Harper's Ferry, he burned immense quantities of wheat in stacks, and barns containing wheat, with a number of dwelling houses on the line of his retreat. About twenty miles from this place, in Clarke county, Col. Mosby came upon a party of about twenty of their vandals who had fired a house, and whilst the wretches were plundering around, the women and children screaming in the yard, our gallant hero pitched in, and not a man of them was left to tell the tale. In this case, vengeance came quick and speedy.

Yours as ever, SIGMA.

For the Confederate.

I feel it to be my duty to warn the farming community against the directions contained in a late article published in the *Confederate*, from the Charleston *Mercury*, for making Sorghum Molasses. The direction therein contained is that "three ounces of lime, slacked in five or six times its weight of water, be added to each gallon of juice," &c. I doubted at the time I read it, whether this must not be a mistake, for it was twenty or thirty times as much lime as I had ever used before. But still I concluded to try the experiment, and I put, not three but two, ounces of lime per gallon to seventy gallons of juice. The price I paid for my knowledge was the entire loss of my seventy gallons of juice. It entirely ruined it. Within a few minutes after the lime was put in, the juice became so bitter and rough as to almost excoriate the tongue. I conclude that must have written *gallon* for *barrel* by mistake—or some error has occurred by misprint.

K. RAYNER.

COL. FREEMANTLE, of the British army, in his recent book, republished by Mr. Geetzel, gives the following high compliment to our soldiers:

"After having lived with the veterans of Bragg and Lee, I was able to form a still higher estimate of Confederate soldiers.—Their obedience and forbearance in success, their discipline under disaster, their patience under suffering, under hardships, or when wounded, and their boundless devotion to their country, under all circumstances, are beyond praise."

CAPTURED.—It is reported that General Nicholls and General Hays, who left Lynchburg last month for the Trans-Mississippi, where they were ordered for duty, have been captured. We did not hear at what point nor any of the particulars.

HURRICANE AND HAILSTORM.—We learn that on Wednesday evening, the 31st ult., a severe hurricane and hailstorm swept over the lower part of Sampson county, extending into Duplin, tearing trees and doing considerable damage to crops.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From the North—McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 12.—Northern dates of the 8th and 9th have been received. Stanton telegraphs Dix, that the Provost Marshal General has been ordered to enforce the draft without delay, and that all applications for its postponement will be refused.

Sherman's cavalry are said to be broken down and must recuperate.

McClellan's letter of acceptance is published. It says—The existence of more than one Government over the region which once owned our flag, is incompatible with the peace, happiness, and power of the people. The preservation of the Union was the sole and avowed object for which the war was commenced, and it should have been conducted for that object only and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare, when in active service. This conducted, the work of reconstruction would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefits of our many victories on land and sea. The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise; to restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people.

The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is, and must continue an indispensable condition in any settlement. So soon as it is clear or even probable that our present adversaries are ready for peace upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources and statesmanship practiced by civilization and taught by tradition to the American people, consistent with the honor and interest of the country, to secure such peace, re-established upon the basis of the Union, and guarantees for future constitutional rights of every State in the Union, is the one condition of peace. We ask no more. When any one State wishes to return to the Union, it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of its Constitutional rights. If frank, earnest and persistent efforts to obtain these objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all hazards. I could not look in the face my gallant comrades in the army and navy who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain; that we had abandoned that Union which has so often preserved our lives. The vast majority of our people, whether in the army or navy or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace on the basis of the Union under the Constitution, without the exclusion of another drop of blood. But no peace can be permanent without Union.

As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the Convention, I need only say that I should seek only in the constitution of the United States, and the laws framed in accordance therewith, for a rule of my duties and limitation of the executive power.

Gold 241.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Sept. 12.—The N. Y. Herald, of the 9th, says Grant, in a letter to Washburn says nothing is wanting to crush the rebellion but a determined unity of sentiment at the North. He says the military resources of the South are exhausted.

The steamer Francenia, from Boston, for Halifax, was chased on the 8th by a supposed privateer off Shelburn.

Another McClellan Mass-meeting was held in New York on Thursday night. Great enthusiasm.

From Georgia.

MACON, Sept. 12.—Sherman has refused to exchange prisoners of war for men whose term of service has expired. The correspondence upon this will shortly appear. Trains have gone forward for the purpose of bringing down exiles from Atlanta. The ten days armistice commenced this morning; both sides in the mean time, will make vigorous preparations for a renewal of the war.

The Georgia militia have been been furloughed for thirty days.

New Advertisements.

ATTENTION! COMPANY A!!
1st Regiment N. C. M. H. D.

ALL persons between the ages of 18 and 50 years, exempt from conscription, living east of Newbern and south of Fayetteville Streets, within the old corporation, are hereby notified to meet at the CAPITOL SQUARE on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 14th, at 10 o'clock.

All having exemption papers will please present them. All delinquents will be sent for.

By order of Col HARRISON:
S. W. SCOTT, Capt. Com'dg.
AMOS SCOTT, O. S.
September 13, 1864.—d1t*

No Excuse for Bad Bread.

ANOTHER bale of those ENGLISH HOPS opened for retail.

Also, a few bottles of IMPERIAL COGNAC BRANDY.

A superior lot of PICKLES, by the gallon.

PEANUTS by the bushel.

sep 13-d3t WM. WHITE.

Wanted.

WE wish to hire FOUR able-abodied NEGRO MEN for STRIKERS in the Blacksmith shop.

sep 13-dtf HECK, BRODIE & CO.

Job Printing Press for Sale.

sep 13 d2t THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY,
CONSISTING of
TEXT BOOKS,

And other desirable and rare works, all in excellent order. Catalogues may be had at the Store of James McKimmon, Esq., and information with regard to the sale, by application to

MRS JOHN W. ELLIS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

The Books can be seen at any time, if preferred.

sep 13,eodtsep28-6t

☞ Wilmington Daily Journal copy e. o. d for two weeks, and Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Democrat four weeks, and send bills to this office.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will attend with the Assessors at my office in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the third, fourth and fifth days of October next, for the purpose of receiving returns, and the taxes due on quarterly sales for the last quarter, ending the 30th instant, and the additional thirty per cent. on profits made by buying and selling between the 17th February and the 1st July, 1864, with the one-fifth on all taxes for the year 1864, due previous to and on the 1st October, 1864. All persons in arrears are earnestly requested to come forward and pay up, or the penalties of the law will be visited upon them.

The Assessors will attend at my office on the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of September, instant, to give to all those who have heretofore failed to make returns of their general property, an opportunity of doing so.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
sep 13-d3t Collector for Wake County.